



Dispute Resolution Services

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Residential Tenancy Branch
Office of Housing and Construction Standards

DIRECT REQUEST DECISION

Dispute Codes : OPR, MNR

Introduction

The Hearing proceeded by way of Direct Request Proceeding, pursuant to section 55(4) of the Act, and dealt with an Application for Dispute Resolution by the landlord for an Order of Possession and a monetary order for rental arrears.

The landlord submitted a signed Proof of Service of the Notice of Direct Request Proceeding which declares that on September 14, 2011, the landlord served the tenant with the Notice of Direct Request by registered mail. Registered mail is deemed to be served in five days.

Based on the written submissions of the landlord, I find the tenant has been duly served with the Dispute Resolution Direct Request Proceeding documents.

Issue(s) to be Decided

The issues to be decided are whether the landlord is entitled to an Order of Possession and a monetary Order for rental arrears pursuant to 55 and 67 of the *Residential Tenancy Act (the Act)*. I have reviewed all documentary evidence.

Proof of Service of 10 Day Notice to End Tenancy

The landlord submitted a copy of the Notice to End Tenancy for Unpaid Rent and a "Proof of Service" form stating that the Notice was served to the tenant personally on August 28, 2011 at 12:45 p.m. in front of a witness.

The purpose of serving documents under the *Act* is to notify the person of a failure to comply with the Act and of their rights in response. The landlord, seeking to end the tenancy has the burden of proving that the tenant was served with the Notice to End Tenancy and I find that the landlord has met this burden.

Analysis

Submitted into evidence was a copy of the tenancy agreement signed on September 30, 2009 showing rent set at \$900.00 per month. A handwritten copy of the tenant's rent account ledger was submitted indicating that the tenant had paid some amounts and that there were fines levied by the strata. A document in evidence dated April 8, 2011 indicated that rent arrears at that time were \$1,750.00. The landlord's Application

for Direct Request and the Ten Day Notice to End Tenancy for Unpaid Rent indicated that the accrued amount of arrears was \$3,300.00.. I find that the accrued rent owed shown in the documentation would need some clarification and that a participatory hearing should be pursued to deal with this matter. . However, I am satisfied that the tenant did not pay the rent and that the tenancy should be ended based on the Ten Day Notice to End Tenancy for Unpaid Rent.

Based on the evidence submitted by the landlord, I find that the tenant was served with a Notice to End Tenancy for Unpaid Rent. The tenant has not paid all of the outstanding rent and did not apply to dispute the Notice and is therefore conclusively presumed under section 46(5) of the Act to have accepted that the tenancy ended on the effective date of the Notice. Given the above facts I find that the landlord is entitled to an Order of Possession.

Conclusion

I hereby issue an Order of Possession in favour of the landlord effective two days after service on the tenant. This order must be served on the Respondent and may be filed in the Supreme Court and enforced as an order of that Court.

I hereby dismiss the portion of the landlord's application relating to the monetary claim for rental arrears and I do so with leave to reapply.

This decision is made on authority delegated to me by the Director of the Residential Tenancy Branch under Section 9.1(1) of the *Residential Tenancy Act*.

Dated: September 20, 2011.

Residential Tenancy Branch